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[Inclosure.—Translation.]

*Instructions for the destruction of the mosquito.*EACH PERSON IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXISTENCE OF MOSQUITOES
IN HIS HOUSE.

1. Mosquitoes breed only in deposits of clean water.
2. Mosquitoes live in the vicinity where they breed. Invasions from a distance are rare.
3. The larvæ of the mosquito live in the water from seven to twelve days. Notwithstanding that they are natives of the water, the mosquito larvæ must rise to the surface to breathe the free air.
4. If the surface of the water is covered with petroleum the larvæ can not breathe and they die.
5. Destroy the water deposits where the mosquitoes breed and their breeding will be avoided.
6. Empty all tubs, buckets, tins, flowerpots, vases, etc., at least every two days.
7. All pools, ditches, or wells should be filled with dirt or drained.
8. Water intended for beasts, chickens, and all other animals should be renewed daily.
9. All water that can not be drained should be covered with petroleum—30 grams to each square meter of surface. The oil does not injure the water intended for use if it is drawn from below by means of a pump or other medium.
10. All cisterns, wells, or tanks of water in daily use should be covered with wire screens.
11. Deposits that do not admit of the use of petroleum, such as watering places for animals, will require the precaution of renewing the water daily and cleaning the deposits.
12. Vegetation around pools or wells of water should be destroyed, as it furnishes shelter for the adult mosquito.
13. Absolute cleanliness should be observed in vacant blocks and lots, and all trash should be burned.
14. The foregoing preventive measures are being practiced in this city by order of the superior sanitary council of Mexico, the public health demanding the same; but the latter, as well as the individual health, depends largely upon the cooperation of the inhabitants in the carrying out of the foregoing methods, and all citizens should consider themselves obligated to do, individually, all that is necessary to attain efficacious results in such a noble campaign, bearing in mind that the city is menaced by a new epidemic this year; and the knowledge of this fact alone should avoid the great responsibility to conscience and amenability to established laws consequent on refusing cooperation.

City of Laredo, Tamaulipas, April 15, 1904.

JUAN F. DE LA GARZA, *Mayor*.*Report from San Antonio—Mortality, April, 1904—Summary of sanitary work.*

The following is received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell: *San Antonio, Tex., May 2, 1904.*—I have the honor to hand you the summary of the work done by the health department of San Antonio during the month of April, and I also hand you a statement of the

deaths and causes of same which occurred in April. The sanitary department is doing a very creditable work. The deaths are greatly in excess of the number during the same month last year, but I can discover no unusual diseases. There are but two deaths attributed to malarial troubles—one was a man who came from some other part of the State, being ill when he came and dying shortly after coming. His disease was diagnosed as pernicious fever, and was investigated by the board of health. They were satisfied that it was a case of malarial toxæmia, but had the premises disinfected. The other case was that of an old man who was suffering with chronic rheumatism, and contracted malarial fever, which proved fatal. This case was also investigated by the board of health. Nothing was disclosed that would intimate that the disease was not correctly diagnosed.

Number of deaths in San Antonio, Tex., and causes of same during month of April, 1904.

Tuberculosis	37	Goitre	1
Pneumonia	14	Ileocolitis	1
Inanition	9	Prostatic hypertrophy	1
Meningitis	6	Septicæmia	1
Senility	5	Difficult labor	1
Gastritis	4	Cramp colic	1
Cholera infantum	4	Angina pectoris	1
Enterocolitis	3	Pernicious fever	1
Convulsions	4	Premature birth	1
Measles	3	Paralysis	1
Heart disease	3	Locomotor ataxia	1
Bronchitis	2	Dysentery	1
Tetanus	2	Mitral stenosis	1
Enteric fever	2	Diabetes mellitus	1
Diarrhea	2	Cramps	1
Rheumatism ^a	2	Dropsy	1
Bright's disease	2	Hæmophilia	1
Injury during labor	2	Paresis	1
Incomplete heart formation	2	Rachitis	1
Cancer	2	Abscess of liver	1
Gastro-enteritis	5	Apoplexy	1
Abscess brain	1	Burn	1
Bilious colic	1	Hydrocephalus	1
"Vitium cordis"	1	Peritonitis	1
Pemphigus	1	Stomatitis	1
Suicide by hanging	1	La grippe	1
Fractured skull	1	Myocarditis	1
Injured in runaway	1	Hepatitis	1
Drowned	1		

Deaths, 151; stillbirths, 2; same month last year, 97.

A summary of the work done by the sanitary department of the city of San Antonio, Tex., during the month of April, 1904.

From April 1 to April 11, in-		Number barrels screened by	
spectors engaged	8	city	350
Premises inspected	806	Number barrels supplied with	
From April 11, inspectors en-		faucets	348
gaged	33	Number reinspections made	5,309
Number premises inspected ...	14,653	Total inspections made	^b 19,962
Number wells filled	31	Number houses fumigated	25
Number cisterns filled	18	Number rooms fumigated	155
Number cesspools filled	17	Number cellars fumigated	26
Number sewer connections		Number cisterns fumigated	3
made	49	Number wells fumigated	5

^a Complicated with malarial fever.

^b Including from 1st to 11th, 20,768.